



NOTICE.—A Letter bearing date, "Calcutta, 3d August, 1835" endorsed to NOWROJEE HORMASJEE Esquire, bearing the signature of JOHN PALMER, Trustee of the Estate of CLAUDE QUIRIES, has been received, and was by mistake opened by the Printer of this Paper, answering to the same name, not knowing, but that the letter in question, was intended for him, but, on perusal finding that the communication was intended for another individual of this name—He now gives notice, that the said letter will be delivered up to any individual answering the above signature, who may satisfactorily prove his right to the same.

NOWROJEE HORMASJEE,
Printer Bombay Gazette.

Bombay, 2nd Sept., 1835.

NOTICE.

THIS day, Wednesday, the 2d of September, at Noon, at their Rooms, Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE and Co. will sell by public Auction, without reserve, about one hundred Hams, a few sides of Bacon and Pigs' Cheeks, the above are recently imported on the ship *Parsee*.

Nesbit Lane, 2nd Sept., 1835.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF CLARET.

ON Wednesday, the 9th inst. at Noon, Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE and Co. will sell at their Rooms by Public Auction, to close an account, about 250 dozens of Clarets, of various marks, samples of the same at 1 Rupee the bottle, may be had on application. They will also sell about 50 Baskets of Champagne, a few boxes of French Brandy, and a variety of other goods, of which farther particulars will appear.

Nesbit Lane, 2nd Sept., 1835.

MESSRS. FRITH, BOMANJEE AND CO., have for Sale at their Godowns, Manila CHEROOTS, of superior quality, imported to express order, in Boxes of 1000 each. Price Rs. 35.

Nesbit Lane, 2nd Sept., 1835.

FOR SALE.

THE suite of Bungalows, formerly occupied by Dr. PINNEY, on the Esplanade—for particulars apply to—

FRITH, BOMANJEE & CO.

NOTICE.

ON TO-MORROW, the 3rd Instant, YATES, and Co., will sell by public auction, a great variety of fancy China and Japan Baskets, China Screws of different sizes, well worthy attention, about 100 dozens of Dunbar's Sherry, in 8 dozens Chests, 100 dozen of Beer—adapted for present use, and a quantity of Hams, 220 Bags of Bengal Rice, a bale of Silk on account of those concerned; Grey and bleached Madapolams, a variety of piece goods, and a few Canaries and cages.

AT 1 P. M.

A neat Shigrampo, a Bay Saddle Horse, and any other Cattle or Carriages, that may offer.—Meadow Street.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Sealed Tenders will be received until the 16th October next, by the Dewan of His Highness the Rajah of Travancore, for the supply of Two thousand Coombs of Bombay Salt, of 160 Travancore Parahs per Coomb, for the use of the Travancore Government.

The whole quantity must be delivered within the 31st March 1836, at the following ports.

Alleppey,
Moonambom,
Madaodum,
Cyamelum,
Quilon.

The most favorable offer will be accepted, and payment made at 28 Chacroms per Rupee.

(Signed) SOOBROW,

Dewan.

Huzzoor Cutcherry, Travancore, 7th August 1835.

A true Copy,
(Signed) J. CALDECOTT.

NOTICE.

THE following Articles may be had at the Commercial Godowns at Alleppey, until further notice.

4,766 Logs of Teak Timber of different classes.
7996..... Do..... Taldoms.
2,284..... Do..... Planks.
961..... Do..... Slabs.
3,780..... Do..... Sheathing Planks.
211..... Do..... Beams.
3 Candles of Ivory of 600 lbs. English.
5 Do..... Bee's Wax Do.
6 Do..... Dammer Do.
1000 Do. of Pepper of 500 lbs. English.

The above will be shipped free of all charges to the purchasers.

Particulars may be known on application to the Dewan of His Highness the Rajah of Travancore, or to J. Caldecott Esq., Commercial Agent to the Sirkar at Alleppey.

(Signed) SOOBROW,

Dewan.

Huzzoor Cutcherry, Travancore, 7th August, 1835.

A true Copy,
(Signed) J. CALDECOTT.

NOTICE.

TENDERS for the supply of the following Articles for the use of the Travancore Government, will be received by the Dewan of His Highness the Rajah of Travancore, until the 31st October next, and the most advantageous offer will be accepted.

Saltpetre.... 25 Candles of 600 lbs. English.
Brimstone.... 6 Ditto..... Ditto.
Sugar..... 200 Ditto of 500 lbs. Ditto.

The articles to be delivered either at Alleppey or Trevandrum by the 31st December next, and payment for the same will be made, at either of the above places, at 28 Chacroms the Rupee.

(Signed) SOOBROW,

Dewan.

Huzzoor Cutcherry, Travancore, 7th August, 1835.

A true Copy,
(Signed) J. CALDECOTT.

FOR Sale at LEGGETT'S Bakery, fine London fancy biscuits received by a late arrival; may be had by the lb. or in canisters of 6 lbs. Bombay, 2nd Sept., 1835.

PROSPECTUS.

To be Published on the 1st of January.

(ON ENGLISH PAPER AND GOOD TYPE)

THE BOMBAY CALENDAR AND DIRECTORY,

FOR 1836.

CONTAINING a Historical and Topographical Sketch of the Island of Bombay and its more immediate dependencies—(accompanied by a Map); The Army List, Divisional, Brigade and Garrison Staff, the Medical Establishment, the Civil List, the Home Establishment of the Indian Government, the Ecclesiastical Establishment of the Churches of England and Scotland in India, the Indian Naval List, a List of H. H. the Nizam's Army, a List of the European Inhabitants of the Island of Bombay, Marryat's Code of Signals, with a variety of other matter, which has not hitherto appeared in any similar publication at this Presidency, the particulars of which, will be more fully given, as soon as a Table of Contents to the proposed Calendar is prepared. As only a limited number of copies will be struck off, Subscribers are requested to send in their names to the Gazette Office, where copies five Rupees each, will be delivered upon application.

GAZETTE OFFICE, 2nd Sept., 1835.

FOR Sale at the Godowns of Messrs. RITCHIE, STEUART and Co., the undermentioned, from Barton and Guesstier, of Bordeaux.

Barsac.....each Rs. 23 per doz.
Red Hermitage.... " 28 "
Leoville Claret.... " 18 "
Monton do.... " 18 "
St. Julian do.... " 13 "
Fine Old Cognac.... " 15 "
Cognac..... " 12 "
From Shaw and Maxwell.

Very superior Sherry. Rs. 23 per doz.
Brown Sherry..... " 15 "

Good Pale Sherry...each Rs. 203 per Hhd.
Ditto..... " 100 " Qr. cask.

Ditto..... " 12 per doz.
Superior Sherry, " 130 " per Qr. cask.

Raspberry Ratafia. " 15 per doz.
Cherry Ditto. do. do.

Bombay, 2nd Sept., 1835.

BILLS ON LONDON.

A Few Bills drawn and guaranteed by the Royal Bank of Scotland, at 30 days sight, on Courts and Co. of London, are for sale at the Office of the undersigned, in sets of £ 150, £ 200, £ 300, £ 400, and £ 500, at the exchange of 1s. 10d. per Bombay Rupee; from parties at outstations, remittances on the Civil or Military Pay Offices of Bombay, will be received in payment thereof.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.
Bombay, 2nd Sept., 1835.

FOR SALE.—Marryat's Signals,.....Rs. 2
Respondentia Bonds, each.. " 1
Ships Articles..... " 1
Policies of Insurance,..... " 2
Bills of Exchange, per set, qrs. 2
Interest Bonds,..... " 2
Bills of Lading..... " 2
Powers of Attorney, each..... " 2
Orders for Letter Press, and Copper Plate Printing, punctually attended to.

ON Sale, at the Godowns of Messrs. FORBES and Co., a few three dozens cases of Lafitte Claret, lately imported from Mr. J. Exshaw, of Bordeaux—Price Re 54 per case. Bombay, 2nd Sept., 1835.

NOTICE.—Messrs. FORBES and Co. the Attornies of the Executor of the late Captain THOMAS GORDON, formerly of the 4th Regt. N. I., being about to remit the Balance in their hands, belonging to the Estate, request that any claims thereon, may be preferred without delay. Bombay, 2nd Sept., 1835.

THE FIFTY SEVENTH MADRAS GOVERNMENT LOTTERY.

SCHEME.	
1 Prize of.....	70,000
1 Do. of.....	35,000
1 Do. of.....	15,000
1 Do. of.....	10,000
2 Do. of.....	5,000
5 Do. of.....	2,000
20 Do. of.....	1,000
22 Do. of.....	500
40 Do. of.....	200
60 Do. of.....	100
1500 Do. of.....	80

Tickets and Shares in the above Lottery, are for Sale at FROMMURZE SORABJEE'S, opposite the General Post Office, at the following prices vizt.—

Whole Tickets at Rs. 74 each
Half Do..... " 37 "
Quarter Do..... " 19 "

The Drawing of the Lottery will take place on the 1st October, 1835.

Bombay, 2nd Sept., 1835.

For London direct.

AND WILL BE DISPATCHED IN ALL THIS MONTH.

THE FINE NEW SHIP

WILLIAM RITCHIE,

REGISTER BURTHEN 420 TONS.

J. KENN, COMMANDER.

FOR Freight or Passage, apply to Messrs. REMINGTON and Co. or to the Commander on board.

Bombay, 2nd September, 1835.

For Freight or Passage to London.

THE teak built Ship "BOYNE" of 650 Tons—Is expected in October, and will be despatched early in December next, having a Surgeon attached. Apply to Messrs. FORBES and Co., of whom plans of the accommodations may be had.

Bombay, 2nd Sept., 1835.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

DEAR SIR,—Should the following subject be worthy occupying a corner of your valuable Journal, you will much oblige by giving it publication in your next.

It is by no means to be denied that the "Bombay Native Education Society" has been very beneficial to the Community it professes to enlighten. The object in view, is truly grand, identifying one of the most important duties appropriate to a rational creature. It is on this very account highly desirable that the proceedings of this Society should attract the attention of all social beings, at least those who can admit that some merit is due to acts of benevolence. The Public papers whose object is the good of society, ought to take an active part in watching the operations of this machine, which should be considered the source of general amelioration and felicity.

Now Mr. Editor let us touch on the main object what do you think of the recent exhibitions in the Character of this laudable society? At a time when there are two Bhipinstone Professors of Arts, sciences, and Belle Lettres, and no students save a few mawkish boys who can scarcely be considered to have any common ideas of what is meant by Grammar, Rhetoric, or Arithmetic.

We must begin by differing from him, with regard to, at least, some portion of the present pupils of the Professors: to the remainder he may, as far as we know,

justly apply the term "mawkish;" but among those we except, we believe there will be found, youths perfectly grounded in the elements of language and mathematics.

"A Friends" 4th para. suggests that the council consider whether the professors are adequately employed; to which we may be permitted to reply, that the number of boys prepared for receiving instruction in the higher branches, who have not obtained employment in offices, is so small, as scarcely to be worthy of their attention, but this the plan we have in view will remedy. The recommendation which follows, that scholarships, or rather, fellowships, and eventually diplomas, should be granted, may merit the attention of the council; especially, if we understand him a right, as he points out how, from the estimated expense of two professors, a saving has been actually made, sufficient for the present purpose.

We will now subjoin our notion of the matter and trust it will receive the attention of the college council, and be dealt with suitably to its importance.

The Elphinstone College is, and will probably be for a century to come, the only institution here, that will afford instruction in the higher branches of the sciences or the advanced stages of a literary course; as schools will necessarily be confined to their legitimate sphere of tuition, namely that which is requisite to qualify youth for entering upon the higher studies of a college, and sufficient for the business of life. The demand for learning, increasing at the greatest ratio imaginable with native pupils alone, is not likely to be so general, as to call for the establishment of another college, within the period given; but it is to be hoped it will be so great as to make more professors requisite in a very few years. The Funds will not admit of these being multiplied on the present scale of expense; whence then are they to be obtained? This is a difficulty to which we wish to attract the attention of the council; and as the object nearest the heart of every true philanthropist is the improvement of the moral and intellectual, as well as physical state of mankind, it becomes them as the guardians of that fund, which was avowedly raised for these beneficent purposes, to adopt the best means of effecting that object. All admit that education, religious and intellectual, is the most powerful agent in the amelioration of our race; and that the more widely sound instruction is diffused, the greater the aggregate of human happiness. Now let it be asked what means the N. E. S. now possess of effecting this much desired diffusion, and what means they will possess on the present exclusive system? They have native schools scattered over the country. True, but what description and extent of knowledge do those schools afford? the most favourable answer that can be given is; such as is afforded by reprints of the absurd fables of India, a little Mahratta grammar, and arithmetic. That this instruction is highly useful to individuals cannot be denied, but it does not constitute education.

It does not teach men religion; but familiarizes them with absurdities, in its stead; it does not impart correct moral precepts, enforce the government of the truly bad passions, and the cultivation of the best affections of our nature; but a false philosophy, full of ridiculous observances, and dictating the desertion of all social duties. How this may be remedied is not yet apparent, but that it will be eventually, we must not doubt; or if we doubt, for consistency's sake we should throw our hopes of Native Education to the winds. We would submit that it will tend exceedingly to expedite this desired change, and therefore, the grand objects of the society, and the college, to widen the base of their operations, to lay down broader principles, adopt more enlarged views both of means and end; and, instead of bigotedly closing their doors against any class of youth, invite the attendance of all that are desirous of gaining knowledge. Against this liberal philanthropic extension of the advantages of the college, no man who pretends to the character of a humane Hindoo can consistently object; no friend of education can oppose it, without convicting himself of inconsistency and folly; in short, no argument can be advanced against it, of which the holders should not be ashamed. If the institution be a philanthropic and benevolent one, let its benefits be extended to all who are willing and prepared to receive them.

There is now rising amongst us, in rapidly increasing numbers, a race for whom no such provision has been or is likely to be made, for ages to come. The children of European and mixed parents, whom we see springing into maturity on all sides of us, on whose education every possible attention is bestowed, and in many of whom

the germ of talent, if not often of genius, is very discernible, might be rendered the most efficient coadjutors in the diffusion of intelligence. This land must be their "home," the stage on which they must play their various parts, and to which they will prove blessings or curses, according as their education may influence their future characters. We need not dwell on their distinctive characteristics, as contrasted with native youth: these are sufficiently known to create a desire, that they should not be rendered useless, or worse than useless, by exclusion from advantages that would go far to secure to the country the full benefits of them. This class from whom so much may be expected, if properly cultivated; and so much dreaded, if neglected, is excluded from that which

"Emollit mores nec sinit esse ferus"

In their behalf therefore would we mediate with the council: on the grounds we have stated, we would entreat those gentlemen, so distinguished by acts of general benevolence, to give the matter their best consideration: knowing that the conclusion at which they will arrive, will be favourable, not only to our youth, but to the great cause in which they are engaged, and increase, in twenty years, the beneficial effects of their exertions, a hundred fold. If the Native members of the Council oppose the admission: to them we would say examine your own views, weigh the means of accomplishing them in your minds, and adopt the best adapted. Listen not to the petty jealousies of little minds, the absurd and groundless fears, that our descendants will supplant your sons, in the heritage of their fathers. The plan we advocate will make them brothers; place them on the same intellectual and moral footing; assimilate their tastes and pursuits, and render them as of one nation, as far as worldly interests are concerned: and surely such a state of things is more desirable than endless divisions, jarings, jealousies and fears. European children must remain in your country, and, if as prolific as their ancestors, will soon become so numerous as to be formidable to your descendants in the event of any commotion. To prevent this danger let them be associated on equal terms in youth; let them drink of the same fountain of knowledge; acquire the same tastes and habits of thought; and love the same pursuits. We promise you that the ties thus contracted in youth, will be stronger than death; and go down to future generations, as the bond of lasting and inseparable union.

The inquiries we have been enabled to make have led us to the conclusion that the circumstances of the case mentioned in "STRAIGHT FORWARD'S" letter (referred to in our last) are not such as to justify the insertion of that communication under existing circumstances. It is true that it is of a nature that would find ready admission into some of the papers on the other side of India, where discussion has reached a more advanced stage of liberty than amongst us; but here, where the publicity given to the havidar's case, in a late N. of our paper, nearly convulsed a certain portion of society, it would be too rapid an advance in the march of "liberty of discussion" to make so bold a demonstration as this case demands. It might be indeed apprehended that coming so closely on the General order revived by General Watson, it would excite too violent a sensation in a certain quarter, and, as the 15th September has not yet arrived, might be attended with some unpleasant consequences. Individually, we would not however (1) shrink from the publication of it were the communication one which left no doubt on the mind that the whole case were before us, and from a proper source: but there is something questionable in its shape, arising principally from the apparent haste with which it is written. Had the writer thought proper to set us an example of public spirit, by entrusting us with his name, as authority merely, or added the explanation which, he must be aware, his statement demands; we should have been enabled to speak to the subject more satisfactorily, not having within our reach any source whatever, from which to obtain data for forming an opinion. But we feel bound to acknowledge that from the facts before us, we conceive it to be if not an unwarrantable exercise of power, an unprecedented disregard of the claims of a most highly respectable officer. It is true that, there is one circumstance even within our confined knowledge of the facts of the case, that might seem to take away, in some slight degree, from the invidiousness of the order; but if, as we understand, there are no precedents for supercession in similar relative circumstances, except on the ground of incapacity or misconduct, we know not that a seniority of some 4 or 5 years will justify a measure that is re-

garded as a severe and unmerited censure on a most deserving officer.

Our Military readers will readily understand the case from which these observations have arisen. We shall be happy to have any precedents or other circumstances pointed out to us, by which the odium of the measure may be lessened, or its pressure on a highly honorable man lightened.

Since the preceding observations were written, we have been officially called upon, to give up the name of our correspondent "Equitè" that an inquiry might be instituted, into the "unauthorised and unwarrantable proceeding," which he has brought to light. Our correspondent, if sincere in his love of justice, has therefore an opportunity of evincing that sincerity, by boldly standing forth in defence of the native soldier, and in vindication of his own veracity.

We would respectfully solicit the attention of authority to the extract of a letter from Ahmedabad, forwarded under the signature of "FAIR PLAY," while we would fain offer our sympathy to the sufferers. We appeal to those of our readers who may have seen any of them arriving at the Presidency within the present year, flying as it were from the jaws of death, and we feel assured that they will concur with us that they have rarely met with cases more entitled to sympathy. It is extremely to be regretted that, while disease, which has so long spread its ravages over the greater portion of Guzerat, thinning the ranks, not only of European officers and soldiers, but also of the native troops, is still found to prevail to a distressing degree: while few or none of the former seem to have escaped, even the Doctors, whom Providence has often seemed in mercy to spare in the midst of pestilence and death, have been nearly all driven from their posts; no expedient has been adopted, no adequate exertion made to check its progress or mitigate its virulence. It is true there are difficulties arising from the turbulent and lawless habits of the country which might be naturally expected to embarrass the authorities in adopting plans of relief; but minds formed for command, are known by a power of vanquishing difficulties, which they display in all emergencies; and in this case they are by no means such as could not have been overcome, were not a due share of sensitiveness to the sufferings of others, humane regard for the welfare of inferiors, and energy and decision wanting in some quarters. It might have been expected that measures would have been pursued which would at least have removed the ground of complaint which has been so often made during the last twelve months, of want of medical attendance; but whatever means may have been mooted, they appear to have stopped short of their object.

People may be indifferent on the subject, as long as they are so situated as not to experience this great privation, and have a host of medical men at hand; but those who have been the prey of protracted disease, and experienced the prostration of mind and body consequent on it, or who have witnessed these afflictions and sufferings in the persons of some dear relative or friend wasting before their eyes, can alone adequately conceive the immense, the vital importance attached to the proximity of a kind and skilful medical adviser, his visits are not a matter of indifference, they are looked for, they are longed for; his approach is as of an angel "with healing on his wings" his footfall brings relief, his voice gives hope. The fevers of Guzerat are well known, their enervating and debilitating effects on the constitution, even for years after the disease itself has been removed speak strongly of the intensity of their paroxysms; and yet with these stalking over the land, and seizing every European within a wide extent of territory, has that province been left, without any thing approaching to a competent Medical Establishment.

We are indebted to the *Courier* for the following Extract of intelligence.

"The *William Rogers* arrived on Saturday, from Bristol the 21st of May. From ships rarely leaving that port for India, no packets were dispatched from London for her, and she has consequently brought very few papers. A file of the *Times* up to the 16th of May and a *London Sun* and *Standard* of the 20th are all we have been able to obtain.

By one of these it appears, that the reports we have previously received of the cancelling of Lord Heytesbury's appointment as Governor General are perfectly correct. Lord Melbourne, it is added, made one of the conditions of his acceptance of office. With respect to a successor to his Lordship nothing positive was known up to the 20th of May. Lord Glenelg was again mentioned as a candidate for the vacant situation, and it was even stated that, Mr. Elliot was to succeed him in the Foreign Office; but this was early in May; and nothing further appeared on the subject subsequently.

The ostensible reasons of the new Government for Lord Heytesbury's supercession are not given in any of the papers we have seen, though the *Times* contains two long and violent articles on the subject. The correspondence, however, which has passed on the occasion, is likely to be laid before Parliament shortly, having been moved for by Mr. Praed, the late secretary to the Board of Control.

From the delay which has occurred in filling up the appointment it may reasonably be inferred that difficulties have again been started by the Court of Directors, and some time at all events must now elapse before the new Governor General can be expected in this country.

Lord John Russell has been returned for the small borough of Stroud, vacated expressly for him by Col. Fox, one of Lord Holland's sons. With regard to the Chancellorship, nothing further has transpired except that the present arrangement, by which the great seal remains in commission, is not likely to continue much longer. This was stated by one of the law officers of the Crown—we believe the Solicitor General—in reply to a question from Mr. Home.

Parliament assembled again on the 12th of May. In the House of Lords business seems to have been confined to the presenting of petitions, and in the Commons no debate of any importance took place up to the 20th May.

ARRIVALS IN ENGLAND.

FROM BOMBAY.—Herz of Malown, Marquis Hastings, Lady Ruffin, 17th May. Madras, 29th April. Morley, May 9th.—FROM CALCUTTA.—Juliana, Fairy, London, Belle Alliance, Lord Hangerford, Sir E. Paget, Albion, Macqueen, Lord Wm. Bantick, Broxborn, bury, St. George.—FROM CHINA.—Belle Alliance, Bombay, Minerva, Louisa Campbell, Hise, Carantic, Moffat, Marquis Camden.

The *Madras Gazette* which arrived yesterday announces the arrival of Sir Henry Fane and Sir J. Fitzgerald in the *Duke of Sussex*, on the 23rd ult.—Sep. 1.

SUMMARY OF EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE RECEIVED BY THE WILLIAM RODGERS.

On a motion by Mr. Robinson seconded by Mr. Buckingham, in the House of Commons, May 13th, for leave to refer to a Committee two petitions from certain maritime officers of the E. I. Company, who had been excluded from the compensation granted to that service on its abolition, Mr. Praed remarked that the scale of compensation was far more lavish than the people of India who have no representations in that house would like. Sir J.C. Hobhouse designated the grant as of very questionable propriety. Are not Whig and Tory rapidly approximating? Motion agreed to and Committee appointed.

TIMES.

8th May. Enumerates sundry inconveniences and hardships occasioned to Lord Heytesbury and his staff, for which the grant for out fit. £5000. is a poor compensation.

9th May. is announcing the elevation to the peerage of Sir J. Byng, by the style of Lord Strafford of Hamondsworth in Middlesex, attributes it to the necessity of providing seats in the commons for the rejected Lords J. Russell and Palmerston.

15th mentions resignation of the office of the Lord Chamberlain by the Marquis Wellesley, as expressly made on the ground that Lord Melbourne had delegated the government of Ireland to Mr. O'Connell.

The *Morning Post* of the 5th May cites the cancelling of Lord Heytesbury's appointment, the recall of Sir H. Douglas, and the suspension of Lord Amherst's commission, to Canada, as illustrations of Mr. O'Connell's declaration "that here shall not be a single Tory in office" and proofs that the agitator is the Dictator of the cabinet.

The *Sun* triumphs in the return of Lord John for Stroud!

FOREIGN.

The King of the French would appear to be on the verge of a rupture with the nation and national guards, the fifth legion of which had protested against the proceedings of the Government. He is said to be averse from any interference in the affairs of Spain. Portugal not yet tranquil.

STROUD ELECTION.

Stroud, Tuesday Evening.

At an early hour this morning the inhabitants were on the alert, in expectation that Lord John Russell would arrive by the mail, but his lordship came in a carriage and pair, preceded by a band of music, about ten o'clock. About 6000 persons were present.

Lord John was accompanied to the hustings by Donald Maclean, Esq., W. H. Stanton, Esq., Thoma Croome, Esq., the Deputy-Sheriff, having read the writ, and the proclamation against bribery and corruption.

Mr. W. Stanton proposed Lord John Russell as a fit person to represent the borough of Stroud in parliament; and Mr. W. Barnard seconded that proposition.

Mr. Croome then asked if any other person had a candidate to propose, but no one coming forward he declared Lord John Russell duly elected for the borough of Stroud.

Lord John Russell then came forward, and was received with the loudest cheers. He proceeded to address the meeting in the following terms:—I now address you, gentlemen, for the purpose of returning you my most grateful thanks for the honour you have just now done me, of returning me as your representative to parliament. Gentlemen, I am proud of this honour, because I have always highly esteemed the intelligence, the wealth, and the respectability of the inhabitants of this district—because, on that ground, I was one of those who proposed to the House of Commons that they should have representatives in parliament, and because you have conferred upon me that honour on no other ground of connexion with you—no other reason, than my public character, and what those who have proposed me have been pleased to deem my public services. Undoubtedly, gentlemen, as one of those who proposed the Reform Act, I was anxious to have an opportunity of proposing to the House of Commons those reforms which I thought were the necessary and just consequences of that measure. The gentleman who seconded my nomination has told you that he would not say anything of corporate reform. I will take the liberty of saying a few words to you on that subject. Gentlemen, it appears by the report of the commissioners who were sent to inquire into those corporations that various abuses which have prevailed have been intertwined and connected with the parliamentary representation, so that if there were boroughs in the kingdom in which

it could be said those abuses did not exist, or prevail to a limited extent, it was the corporations which had not the right of returning representatives to parliament; but in those which had, there did prevail the greatest mismanagement of their funds, that most corrupt system of self-election, and all connected with a purpose, and evidently with the end, of returning a representative to parliament who might favour with his patronage the members of those corporations. Now I say, that although the late ministry, who had all along opposed the reform, might proclaim their intention of following up its principles, yet I say that men who wish to carry the Reform Act to its legitimate consequences, were bound to look at this as one of the effects proceeding from this parent of a abuse of a corrupt representation, and having destroyed that parent abuse were bound to suspect those who had been the means of consequences most injurious to the country. I say, gentlemen, therefore that I shall go to parliament as your representative with the intention of proposing, as a member for this borough, and as a minister of the crown, what I conceive will be a wholesome measure of the corporation reform. (Cheer.) Gentlemen, that subject naturally has attracted much attention, and the little time I have been able to spare from the business of elections has been in a great measure devoted to that subject, and I do trust confidently that when I shall propose that measure to parliament, it will be found one worthy of the support of my constituents and of the approbation of the people of the country. Well then, gentlemen, it is said "Why interrupt the system which the late government were pursuing, when they were disposed to follow up wholesome and safe reforms?" My answer to that is the answer which has been given by the gentleman who spoke before, who says, and says truly, that the measures of reform which we were disposed to propose they were not prepared to propose; had they been so, we might have disputed as to the honesty of their intentions—might have wondered at the suddenness of their conversion; but as to the measures themselves, we must have given them our support. But the fact is, that however some of the leading men among them might be conscious of these abuses existing, that however convinced they might be as to the necessity of those great evils, when he look to them as a party, they are so related to all those abuses that we wish to amend, that it is utterly out of their power to propose efficient measures of reform. They had all of them, and for a long time such connection—such friendly feelings—such a near relationship in blood with the worst of those abuses, that it was not from them that you could expect either censure or amendment, I must say they put me in mind of a story which is related to have happened to Lord North, whose relations had not the advantage of being handsome. He was at the Opera house, and a gentleman asked him who that ugly woman was in such a box. Lord North replied, "That is my sister." The gentleman endeavoured to correct himself by saying, "I do not mean that lady, but the one opposite." Lord North to that answered, "She is my wife." (Laughter.) So it happens with the Tory party, when we begin to find fault with these corporations, and say what ugly defects are in these self-elected corporations, they say we must not touch them, they are our sisters; when we say, "Surely you can not think of sparing such an abuse as that of a clergyman who derives 1000l. a year from some benefice in land, where there is neither church nor congregation and where he has derived income which he has spent in a helter-skelter." "No (say they) we cannot alter that, that is our wife (cheers), that is so near a relation you must not find fault with what you think so ugly but which is so near and dear to us." I say, then, gentlemen, that if you are to have effective reform, it will at least be proper that the measures should be proposed by those who have not been connected with those abuses, and who have been always the strong opponents of all reform. Now I do not say that it will happen that the measures we propose will meet with the entire approbation of the country, that we may not in some respect fall short, or in other respect get beyond the deliberate judgment of the country. All I say is, let us who produced the Reform Act be allowed to propose those measures; let us propose them for the approbation of the House of Commons, and when I say that, I am glad to see there is a disposition among our adversaries to say that by the judgment of the House of Commons, freely elected, the great questions which must be proposed for discussion are to be decided. Of this I am fully persuaded, that that which shall be decided, after full debate, after free and deliberate discussion by the House of Commons, fairly representing the people, I am sure that that measure, if not instantly, sooner or later, must be adopted as the law and custom of the land. I am sure that those who have resisted, and resisted ineffectually, those measures referred to, those measures of the repeal of the Corporation and Test Acts, and the measure of Catholic emancipation, the measure of the Reform Act—that those men will in the same respect be induced to yield to other measures when it shall appear that the country calls for them, and that the House of Commons has adopted them; but gentlemen, while I have been pointing out to you what I think the reasons why we should be allowed to propose reform sooner than our adversaries, because we have been consistent reformers, I must add a word or two, to say why I think these reforms will be safer in our hands than in those who have given to themselves the title of "conservatives"; I say so because our principle has been to propose what we thought right, and to resist that which we thought wrong; whereas their principle seems to have been to propose indeed what they thought right, but to yield to that which they thought wrong, and I ask, gentlemen, when men adopt a system of this kind, where is it to stop? If they thought it wrong to admit the Catholics to power—if they thought it wrong to do away with the restrictions on the Dissenters, and afterwards yielded to them—if they did so, I say at what point is it they can stop? What opposition can they make to any other measure they call destructive? What measure can they resist to which they will not have the same reasons to object which they had against measures to which they afterwards yielded? I say they can stand on no ground of principle; that there is no opposition they can make which they did not make against those measures of Catholic emancipation and reform (cheers); and I say therefore, which to speak is Conservative, that I think it is far better that these measures should be proposed by those who think them right than yielded to those who think them wrong. Now, as an instance, I saw a bill with the old wavery of "No Popery." Now let us reflect a little. It is but thirty years ago since that cry was set up against Lord Grey, who proposed that Roman Catholics should be admitted as generals in the army; but ten years afterwards those who had raised the cry passed an Act quietly through Parliament to that effect. They still continued their cry for ten years more, and at the end of ten years they introduced a measure of granting every thing to the Roman Catholics, which as Roman Catholics, they had been asked. I say, after these what will be expected from those that still cry "No Popery?" I have indeed, a paper in my hand written by a gentleman of great respectability, who declares himself obliged to oppose me because he thinks I have some mea-

sure in preparation destructive to the church. I thought that this gentleman was because what he was not, when he was sitting in parliament—an enemy of all reform, till I found out he was one of those who for excluding the bishops from the House of Lords. (Cheers.) Now I may be considered by many of the clergy, but very erroneously, as an enemy to the church, but I really do not know whether, if they had to choose, they would rather have a person desirous of reforming the Church of Ireland, or have one who was for excluding the bishops from the House of Lords. (Cheers.) I think it is an instance among many, that those who seem to be more Conservative, and are afraid of my destructive inclinations, that they really will find in many respects those gentlemen are much more formidable than I am. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, I am, as I have told you, and always have been a Reformer; but, at the same time, I have told you, and those whom I formerly represented, I am for preserving the institutions excellent in themselves; I believe that they are well fitted to produce the happiness of the people of this country: I believe moreover, that there is a wish in the people of this country to do what alarmists attribute to them—to destroy or weaken the monarchy of this country. I for my part believe that those with whom I have the honour of agreeing, and agreeing I believe with the great majority of the people of this country—agreeing I am sure with the great majority of the people who have had lately to return representatives to parliament—I believe our wish is to preserve the monarchy in all its splendour, to preserve everything necessary for the due working of the institutions of the country; and we will not allow ourselves to call themselves the props of the monarchy who are its worst enemies; we will not allow abuses which are injurious to the church to be associated with the church itself. We wish to preserve our institutions, we wish to do that which has long been required, and which nothing but prejudice of interest has hitherto been able to prevent. In doing so, far be it from me to say that we can give to this country sudden prosperity, or that we can bring upon this country an immediate burst of happiness and content, but what we can do is this—to put things in such a train that the people of this country will have a due control over the representation and over the administration of the country, and that they can take care no unnecessary expense is incurred, no unwarranted pensions shall be granted, and that while we pay due regard as due regard we are bound to pay, to all the sacred institutions of the country, we may deal perpetual war with abuse, and have such a vigilant control over it, that it never will be able to attain the height it has attained of late, but so soon as it endeavours to gain head again it may be corrected. There was something said about the power of electing freely representatives without intimidation. At the beginning of the session of parliament, I suggested to Sir George Grey to propose a committee, in which every thing should be examined which had a tendency to interrupt free election, either by bribery or intimidation, or other cause. I trust that that committee will look into the subject. I hope they will bring every case before the House of Commons by which it may be shown that free election has been interrupted. I hope then he will likewise point out any defect in our laws; but until their report is made, I will pledge myself to do nothing but what I will say, that when the returning officer is called to you that the election was to be made freely and independently, that I wish those words not to remain on the parchment on which they are written, but to be carried into effect, and that the people of this country may have the power freely and independently of returning their representatives to parliament. Gentlemen, after this, I know not that I have left any point in doubt, but it occurs to me that you might think that the Devon election had made a change in my opinion with respect to the Bill. I must say it is not so. I saw instances of intimidation at the Devon election, which certainly if generally carried on, would make one want a remedy to put an end to such a state of things; but I have that confidence in other means that they are resorted to in public opinion and increasing intelligence, that I do think we ought not to adopt secret voting while we have any hope that the ancient mode of open voting may obtain the result of a free election. It is a subject, however, which I must not frequently touch. I have now only to thank you for the patience which you have heard me. I stay on some points, either entirely or in part, differ with you; but this you may rely upon—that I shall pay the most anxious attention to any opinions given by any of my constituents, I shall weigh them carefully and deliberately, and if I am obliged to go against them, it will be by a conscientious belief that I could not sacrifice my own opinions without endangering the great institutions of the kingdom. (Three cheers, and one cheer more.)

Mr. Bale briefly addressed the meeting, stating that he agreed with those who considered the bishops ought to be excluded from the House of Lords. The noble lord was then chaired throughout the town.—Standard, May 20.

Calcutta.

A correspondent of the *Englishman* has laid down the doctrine very broadly that it is the duty of an Editor of a public journal, to watch over the stability of houses of agency and to publish the information on the subject which he may collect "by attendance on the busy haunts of men." The doctrine amounts in effect to this that the press instead of being merely the guardian of public rights, is intrusted with the duty of protecting private interests—a doctrine against which we take leave to enter our protest as involving a species of unauthorized and unjustifiable interference—at once in its nature impertinent and in its tendency most mischievous. The constituents of agency houses are not a public body of men or a class acting in union, whose interests in relation to the agency houses the press is bound to watch over. Each individual makes his arrangement individually, and if he chooses in the exercise of his right to dispose of his money how he pleases, to place it in an agency house instead of the funds, for the sake of the higher interest, and he is so unfortunate as to lose it whether through the misfortune, the negligence, or even the dishonesty of those he trusts, however he may condemn his own imprudence or justly blame those who deceive him, he cannot rationally urge that the press has any more concern with the matter than it had with his *Rhumsnah's* Bill. The arrangement is strictly private—as are the affairs of every house of business however extensive. We deny therefore, that the press was bound to ascertain, and publish when certain persons retired from the late houses whether those houses were solvent or not; and we deny that the public good would be consulted by the press undertaking the performance of any such duty. We say nothing of the facts that the Journalist who proclaimed a house insolvent would be liable to prosecution for libel, and that he would find no court of justice to admit that his "information obtained by attendance on the busy haunts of men" was a justification; but, we maintain, that whether he could prove the allegation or not, the application of the press to the purposes of giving such information, would be a most mischievous abuse of its power.—*Bengal Hurkaru*, August 12.

Madras.

BOODH'S TOOTH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MALE ASTUM HERALD.

SIR,

Having accidentally fallen in with a work published by Archdeacon Robinson of Madras, entitled the "last days of Bishop Heber," from which I beg to extract the following paragraph, page 42, where the Reverend Author, in alluding to the Military operations of the British Army in the Interior of Ceylon in the year 1818, states,—"In one of the temples at Kandy they preserve with great care a precious relic, a tooth of Boodh. It is kept under several bell framed vessels one within another of gold and silver enriched with precious stones; the last, which covers the relic, studded with very fine rubies, this is never seen but on solemn occasions, the Bishop did not see it as it seemed doubtful whether his visit might not be misinterpreted. In a rebellion that broke out some years ago, this relic was stolen by the rebels, and a counterfeit dexterously substituted in its place—the possession of it gave great spirit to the faction, from a tradition which prevailed that the relic secured the sovereignty to its possessor, it was recovered by a British Officer (Colonel Kelly of the 83d) on the person of a begging priest, and replaced in the temple where it now is." Now Mr. Editor, claiming the honor of having been the person who made the capture in question, and feeling assured that the high minded individual, (whose name through inadvertency, or misinformation the Ven. reble Archdeacon has given credit to for its capture) would naturally feel distressed at his thus being introduced into a public work, as having performed a service which of right belonged to another, tho' in a more humble sphere of action, I conceive it due to myself, to request of you to give insertion to this letter, with a view of rectifying the mistake and to add, that to the circumstance of the early capture of the relic alluded to, may be attributed the cessation of hostilities in Ceylon, and the final subjugation of the Kingdom of Kandy. I beg to enclose a certified copy of the receipt granted me by Colonel Kelly's Staff Officer, Lieutenant Wintworth, then of the 73d, and now a Captain in the 63d Regiment, upon the delivery of the Articles which forms the subject of this communication,

and have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

T. SMOOLBRAID,

late Ensign 73d Regt.

Q. R. M. 45th Regt.

SECUNDERABAD, 7th August, 1835.

COPY.

List of Temple Property captured by Ensign SMOOLBRAID, 73d Regiment in Madras, and delivered over to Lieut. Colonel KELLY, Commanding at Nalade.

3d November 1818.

1. Boodhoo Tooth enclosed in a Karandua or Pyramidal urn of Gold richly set with precious stones.
2. A Karandua of Gold set with precious stones containing eight Gold Chains and Paduk kams.
- 3.—Two small gold Cups.
- 4.—Two Silver chunam boxes.
- 5.—One Silver water Bottle.
- 6.—One Silver paratterrie.
- 7.—One Silver Chamaerie.
- 8.—One small Silver urn for sandalwood.
- 9.—One small bowl.
- 10.—One small Silver fan.
- 11.—One red Cloth edged with broad Gold lace.
- 12.—One Gold Karawa or bowl.
- 13.—One small Silver Tobacco box.
- 14.—Two China Bottles (Glass).
- 15.—Three large Cloths.
- 16.—Four small Pieces.
- 17.—Two Tera pulas.
- 18.—One brass spitting pot.
- 19.—One brass Paatterrie.
- 20.—One small looking glass.
- 21.—One brass Chunam-box large.
- 22.—One Areka Nut Cutter.
- 23.—One brass Chumbo.

(Signed) D. WINTWORTH, Lieut.

73d Regt. and Staff Officer.

(A True Copy.)

T. SMOOLBRAID,

Q. R. Master 45th Regt.

FROM THE STANDARD.

About a month ago the public were made acquainted with the establishment of a company for the purpose of working the Copper mines of Nellore; as we had not then been favored with a prospectus, we could only allude to the circumstance in the cursory manner we did, and being still without that document, are consequently unable to form any judgment upon the plan proposed by the Company, but having received a pamphlet, which, though small, treats very clearly on the subject, as a matter of promising speculation; we have extracted from it the parts more immediately bearing upon the formation and prospects of the present Company, and shall condense the prefatory matter in a short paragraph or two.

This consists of two reports by Dr. Hayne, the Company's Naturalist, dated December and January 1816; one by Captain Bishop, with an appendix, dated June 1822; and "the Analysis of a New species of Copper Ore," by Dr. Thompson, a paper read before the Royal Society, November the 18th, 1833.

From Dr. Hayne's enquiries it appears that (at the date of his reports), the Copper Mines in the Nellore District had been known to the Natives for fifty or sixty years previous; that they had formerly been partially worked by them, in a clumsy manner; but in what way they were able to smelt the ore, or to what purpose the metal, if so obtained, was applied, the Doctor's statement does not mention. He speaks as having discovered them himself in 1801, and that some short time after a Captain Ashton, of H. M. 12th Regiment of Foot, obtained a lease for working them jointly, from Government and the Zemindar of Calastry, for the period of five years.

Captain Ashton's first success was great and various; ore in great quantity and of the richest quality being found at the depth of from 4 to 15 feet, and having in one place gone to the depth of 50 feet, he there also found abundance of fine ore. An insufficient capital however, joined to the want of the knowledge necessary to conduct a mining concern, obliged the Captain to renounce the project; after he had fully satisfied himself of the advantages which the prosecution of the speculation, under proper management eventually produce.

No second attempt has been made to verify the prognostics of Captain Ashton, nor does it seem that any idea was entertained by the Government, during the lapse of thirteen years, of turning so valuable a commodity to the account of the Hon'ble Company; either by farming out the mines to individuals, or working them for the benefit of their employers; but at that period, in the month of July 1815, the subject was brought to the notice of the Council, by a Letter from the Board of Revenue

attributing the discovery of the mines to Mr. Travers, a gentleman whose attention had been first directed towards them, by Dr. Hayne.

The then Government appears to have disregarded this notice; and seven years more passed away without any rash movement;—but in the screwing times of Sir Thomas Munro, (when the wretched ryot had been bled till his veins were exhausted, and all attempt to increase the revenue was like squeezing a dry sponge; while the cry was thundering in his ears, "money we want, and money we must have.") Government, having swept the surface of the country with a dragnet, seemed inclined to try whether the *fabled* *descendant* *Avari* of the Nellore copper Mines, would not remedy their impoverished finances, and enable them, not merely to keep up, but even to extend their remittances to the mother-country.

On this account we presume was Captain Bishop delegated to make an excursion into the Northern Circars, with "the sole view" of examining into the premises of the Copper mines of Nellore. Captain Bishop's report to the Governor is fully corroborative of the result anticipated by Capt. Ashton, on whose mistakes he judiciously observes—"Captain Ashton emptied his mines (of water every day, and suffered them to fill at night; and this alone must have rendered all his proceedings abortive)." He then furnishes an estimate of the monthly expense and produce of working one mine,—the result of which is a gain of Rs. 9,015, on an expenditure of Rs. 1,061—adding that, mines may be opened in any number and "the project extended, beyond the common powers of calculation." He proposes either that the work should be superintended on account of Government, or the mines leased to individuals upon nearly the same terms as those which are granted to the present Company.

In his appendix Captain Bishop, after expressing his opinion that India is as rich in metallic stores as South America, and his astonishment that the "high wisdom" of the government should have so long been insensible to treasures of such value, observes that the purity of the Ore is such as to require only one smelting to bring it to the state fit for coinage, and urges the propriety of a mint for that purpose being erected at the spot.

The death of Captain Bishop prevented the further progress of the affair; which has thus rested till the grant to Messrs. De Fonclair and Co. This we have extracted and to it our readers are consequently referred for further and later information, contenting ourselves with giving Dr. Thompson's analysis of the ore; according to which it is composed as follows:—

Carbonic Acid	16.70
Peroxide of Copper	69.75
Peroxide of Iron	19.50
Silica	2.10
Loss	0.95

100 parts

We observe that the remarks by Mr. Kerr, one of the Directors of the Company, state the produce of the Cornwall mines at 7 1/2 per cent, and its value £ 5 12 0 per ton—this calculation is disallowed by the Editor of the *Madras Gazette*, in his paper of the 11th ultimo, and we have now lying before us a paper in which the average quality of the Cornwall Copper Ore is estimated at 1 1/2 per cent, and its value £ 8 per ton. It also adds that the greater part of it is sent out of the country, to be smelted, and that the gross annual produce is about £ 2,200,000—a sum which according to Captain Bishop's computation could be realized by ten of the Nellore Mines—and these Mines he describes as capable of being opened in any number! When therefore we consider their multiplicity and richness, and the extreme facility of smelting the ore, we cannot but with a proportionate Capital, imagine, that the Nellore Copper Mines, under prudent management, will prove "an inexhaustible source of wealth" to their possessors.

With these prospects before them, we are a little surprised that the Directors should not have made their Prospectus as public as possible.

FROM THE MADRAS TIMES.

A correspondent from Bangalore, whose letter we have inserted, complains of the Post Office economy at that station. We know of no system in connection with East Indian Government, that more stands in need of general reformation than that which at present prevails in the Post Office department. Scarcely a week passes but what some abuse or other is brought to light, either with respect to heavy charges, the tardy delivery of letters, the change given when the letters are paid for, or some other evil attendant upon, or arising out of, existing regulations. It is not for want of abuses being known that they are not corrected, for notwithstanding the sympathy of some of our contemporary Journalists on this subject, the commendable perseverance of our brother of the *Corier* has amply supplied their lack of interest, and we think that much is due to him for his independent manner in which he has exposed every mal-practice in this department, that has come under his notice. Judging from past experience, we anticipate little good to result from our correspondent's communication, for when we consider that the Fountain-head (the Madras Post Office) is full of corruption, we can expect the streams which flow from it (subordinate tappa offices) to be less pure, and more servicable to the community. All we can do is, to hope for brighter days and better arrangements, though we must confess the long delay to which our hope has already been subject, has often made our heart sick.—*Madras Courier*, Aug. 13.

Letters from Bangalore mention the death of Ensign Morris of H. M's 39th—also that an affair of honor had taken place between Lieutenant J— of the 27th N. I., and Ensign D—, doing duty with the 4th N. I., the former attended by Lieutenant M— and the latter by Lieutenant P—. Ensign D— received his adversary's fire in the head, and lies in a very precarious state. A Court of Enquiry was sitting on the melancholy event, which sprang we understand out of violent and contumacious expressions employed by the wounded Officer on the preceding evening. Lieutenant Wakeham we also hear has been dismissed the service.—*Madras Herald*, August 19.

Agra.

Under our Miscellaneous head will be found a circular addressed to the Indian Army by the conductors of the *Mail and Military Gazette*. These Gentlemen actuated by a love of justice, so inseparable from the conductors of all public Journals, as well as by a hope of obtaining a wider circulation for their work, propose to advocate the rights and interests of the Service. This announcement, however unimportant in itself, shows that the Indian Army has begun to excite in England, an attention somewhat more proportionate to the importance of such a body, than it has hitherto possessed and from such attention we cannot but anticipate a new and better order of things. England is not however, the arena on which the discussion of what most nearly affects the Indian Army can be best carried on. It is only where the local administration of the army is, that publicity can be resorted to with advantage and

address obtained, for the "insolence of office" and the other evils, which, though in themselves of considerable magnitude, are sufficient to embitter the lives of those who are subjected to them; and which constitute a large portion of the grievances of the army. The maintenance of a Commanding Officer, his little arbitrary acts and petty oppressions, the erroneous system of discipline pursued in a particular corps, or the unnecessary despatch of a Treasury Escort at an unreasonable period, would evidently not be subjects fitted for the House of Commons. The heavier questions, such as the constitution of Court Martial, the abolition of flogging, the power of taking away the Civil rights of the army, by reserving them from public cases, where they are injured, might with advantage be brought under the notice of the House. Authorities; but even in these cases the collision resulting from local agitation would do more to put such questions in every part of the country, and enlighten the minds of the members, than a cold statement in an English Journal could. In India alone can publicity be attended with certain benefit, against those minor evils and abuses we have alluded to; and though we have seen lately a blow aimed at the power of publishing in this country, an attempt to chain the mind of the army which should be met with

"A universal hiss" "The sound of public scorn!"—one which after a few years will produce an association between the names of Sir Charles Metcalfe and Mr. Adam—for the present Provincial Commander-in-Chief's name and reputation—the pay used in making from the ashes of oblivion this despicable order, are in no danger of surviving even one year; we still hope to see the Indian Army long enjoying the benefits of a Free Press. On the superiority of freedom of publicity on Indian affairs in India, and a similar privilege in England only, we may quote the following passage, written in reply to Sir John Malcolm's dogma, that the latter was the only kind of publicity regarding India which should be tolerated. "Before exposure and comment can come from a distance, the position of individuals may be materially changed, and the public attention is occupied with the occurrences of the day; as it is with respect to the publicity, which Sir J. Malcolm would allow for India. As a check it would be utterly inefficient, for the measures administered upon would long ago have been executed, and the functionaries concerned would feel that they were subject to no check but that of official responsibility, however desirous they might be of receiving light from other quarters. Even as an encouragement the effect of remote, tardy and partial publicity which may come, when a man is old and cannot enjoy it solitary and cannot impart it, must be feeble compared with the animation of contemporaneous applause." These remarks are peculiarly applicable to military discussion, which must lose all its value if transferred from India to England; indeed no little of good or harm (the different terms used by the supporters and opponents of free discussion) would result from the transfer that we would not be surprised were we to see a paragraph annexed to the late order, admitting with Sir J. Malcolm, of Officers, addressing themselves to English Periodicals solely. The military already possess many organs of their opinion in this country, and it is only by continuing to have them that publicity can possess any charm to work out good. Let them choose the pages of an English Journal, as their organ; the charm will become dissolved and the "retrograde movement" of the army and indeed of the whole community, will commence.

JUSTICE CAN HAVE NO FEARS.

To the Editor of the Agra Ukhbar.

The application of the dormant order of Lord Hastings by General Watson at this juncture, is a good attempt to conceal from the coming Commander-in-Chief and the world at large, the gross insult, indignation and injustice he has lavishly encouraged in this doomed Army, by his lamentably imbecile misrule, which he knows must and will be a theme with the Officers of the Army, and he would therefore restrain the sound of their tongues from the ears of Sir Henry Fane, the Court of Directors, and the King in Council; if he could? But there are those who loving the truth, and despising his partiality and injustice, will in despite of his threats and enforcements to seize upon victims, or on the friends of those he has injured, gibbet his partiality and inglorious acts, which have done more to destroy the moral and good feeling of the Army, (in both services), than any other man who ever yet filled his situation, Lord William Bentinck not excepted.

I will go no further than to refer you to what neither General Watson nor his Adjutant General can deny. The ready reception by them, of every false and malicious complaint from Juniors and Inferiors, against their Seniors and Superiors, in every sense of the word morally and professionally. Lieutenant Browning and Colonel Dennis, Captain Marshall and Colonel Hunter, Captain O'Hanlon and Colonel Reid. Look to the latitude given in these cases now, and see the inevitable consequences in every grade hereafter, and remember the wailing voice of "Civis," the Army's Friend.

The case of Captain Marshall and Colonel Hunter is pre-eminently distinguished above all the others, by the following most extraordinary feature; Captain Marshall, without having specified any particular act of criminality, was permitted to ransack the whole of the Regimental records of his immediate Commanding Officer, examine any and every individual he might choose, for the avowed purpose of searching out matter, on which to found his memorable Half-hundred Charges; the whole of which were declared by a Military Court of honor "to have been framed under the influence of long premeditated malice, by a mind recklessly bent on opposing his Commanding Officer." While the same authority which could thus degrade itself, by sanctioning such an inquisitorial proceeding, so utterly subversive of all Military discipline, has hitherto denied the injured party every means of redress; nor is Colonel Hunter permitted to arraign his false and malicious accuser, for the most foul and offensive insult that one Officer can cast upon another; and be it remembered, that this act was not dragged into light by a course of inquisitorial examination, but committed wilfully in the open face of day, while Colonel Hunter was in the execution of his public duty. Will the republication of an old order stifle the indignant voice of public opinion raised against acts of injustice and oppression? are the Officers of this army so utterly degraded that none will dare to step forward to denounce a system so blighting to every high military feeling, from the paltry fear of being suspended until the pleasure of those he knows who, if the honor and welfare of the Army be dear to them, must equally deprecate a system which is rapidly tending to its utter, and irretrievable disorganization, with the total loss of India to the banners of Britain.

CIVIS, THE ARMY'S FRIEND.

July 18th, 1835.

* Inquiry on Colonial Policy as applicable to the Government of India—London, 1825.

To the Editor of the Agra Ukhbar.

DEAR MR. EDITOR.—Have you heard that a great Panchitz is to be held at Ajmer and another at Sambar by order of Government, to decide on what measures are necessary to be adopted by the British Government with regard to Jeypore? This is no hum; but I believe a fact, for I have heard that the Assistants to Major A.—at Ajmer and at Sambar have been written to by Government, to ascertain from the head Natives of those two places their opinion, as to whether the British Government ought to take the Government of Jeypore into their hands, or whether they are to leave it in the hands of Rawal Gope. Now what think you of this? Does it not show what wretched hands the destinies of British India are now in? Can you imagine the Governor General and Council appealing to a set of *Benandis* and *interested Natives*, to be guided in their decision regarding Jeypore; this is really too bad, what will the Natives think of us? they insult the British Resident, insult one of his Assistants (a British Representative) and after all this accumulation of insult and degradation, which they have heaped on the British, they are allowed to remain not only unpunished, but are recommended to be allowed to remain in power, and the *Creature* who is most ill treated by them, they see they can cajole and bamboozle, and through him are not only allowed to remain in power, but their friends and agents are to be consulted as to what steps the British Government are to take!!!

As for the *Mull*, Government ought to send him to his own side of India, and pick some smart determined *Qu'at* to fill the important situation now trusted to this poor pitiable creature for in all his undertakings and proceedings he shows the *old* *man*. The following circumstance will point out his weakness, though God knows there is no necessity for additional proofs of it. A few days since we heard a gentleman was told at Jeypore that one of the troops which were sent from Nissereval had been ordered to return, that a troop of Cavalry and two Companies of Infantry would be retained at Jeypore, as an Escort to the Agent, who would have to remain on. Major A.—writing to Ajmer, then (I think) went to the *Bahra Sahib* and asked him if what he had heard was true, he (Major A.—) requested to know where he heard the report, when the gentleman told him that he got it from one of his Assistants; on which the said Assistant was sent for, and soundly reprimanded for disclosing *State secrets*!!! but at the same time the *old Mull*, understood, sent his *clerk* of all his dispatches to Government, to the Resident at Indore, who makes no secret of anything; now is not this a sample of this Great Man's littleness.

The *Mull* says the Jeypore Massacre originated in a mob row, and recommends Government to confirm Rawal Jee in the Premiership of Jeypore. If he really does think this, why does he not show his belief in it by allowing the troops to remain to confirm the *Mull* and trust to the honor and good faith of the Jeyporeans for his own safety; would not this be a proof of his confidence in his own assertion?

Your's truly,

A SUBSCRIBER.

29th July, 1835.

AMERICA.

STATE OF CANADA.

Within the last few weeks the state of Canada has engaged a considerable share of public attention. This is no doubt owing to the very bold and determined language in which the complaints of the Colonists have been clothed, and to the striking resemblance which their disputes bear, to those of the old Colonies just before the Revolution. That they are suffering under a wretched state of misgovernment cannot be denied, and the declaration of Mr. Rice that all their petitions, together with the recommendations of the Committee of 1825, have been neglected by each succeeding Secretary from Sir George Murray down to the honorable gentleman himself, will go far to justify the hopeless feeling of the Canadians, and the language in which they have expressed their feelings, oppressed as they evidently are by their local oligarchy, they would not deserve the respect of the British people were they to abstain from a manly expression of their wrongs; and we sincerely hope, that the present government will take the conduct of all former governments as a warning, rather than as an example to be followed. Unless some steps are taken, and that right soon, to evince a disposition to remedy "the evils under which the people groan," such is their own expression, we much fear the opportunity will be lost for ever.

The difficulties may be thus stated in general terms. The constitution of Canada is a sort of mimic of that of Great Britain. The Governor represents the King; the Legislative Council, the Lords; and the Assembly, the House of Commons. It is, however, but a bungling piece of mimicry after all. First, there is no aristocracy in the Colony, out of which to form a House of Lords, so they are chosen by the Crown out of the class of officials. Second, the Governor can reappoint after they have been passed by both Houses, which the King in practice cannot. Third, and most important, the Governor and the officials have no influence in choosing the Assembly, and that House, unlike our House of Commons, fully and fairly represents the people.

Now, the consequence of the popular character of the Assembly, and the oligarchical character of the Council is that the two branches instead of being always in harmony and peace, are perpetually at daggers-draw; and when we look at the main subject of dispute, namely, the pay of the officials, in other words, "the supplies," we really do not see how they can agree. For example, the Assembly legislates on the principle of economy, and so tends to abridge the profits of the official class, but the official class is the Council. Now, to suppose that the Council will agree to the Assembly's views, is to suppose that men will vote a decrease of their own salaries. So frightened indeed have the Council become by the Assembly's unshy crusade, against official breaches of pockets, that they are very nervous about agreeing to any thing the Assembly says or does, for fear it should contain a secret mine to blow up their salaries. In ten years they buried no less than 169 of the Assembly's bills.

Seeing this, the people of Canada have become tired of asking the redress of this or that grievance, and now confine themselves to a demand for a change in the constitution of the council. They insist on an arena of grievances before the Houses of Parliament, but merely to illustrate a vision of a vicious system of government, and they pray—that the Legislative Council as at present constituted be abolished, and that the people of this province be empowered to elect the second branch of the Legislature, in future, as the only means of producing that harmony, without which internal peace and good government cannot exist.

It seems, however, that the evidence of misrule is not sufficient for Lord Aberdeen and his colleagues, so they have determined to send somebody out to inquire and report. Lord Canborough was selected, but he does not like the job—perhaps poor Sir Edward Sugden's disaster in Ireland frightened him. We are not sorry for this, as we feel convinced the mission of an ultra-Tory to Canada must be a complete failure. It is turning the wolf among the sheep "with instructions to conciliate."

It is this should be especially deplorable, Sir R. Peel announced that the Commissioner is not to be permitted to report on the expediency of any change in the principle of the Council. In other words, also, the only thing the people ask for is to be denied them. It appears to us, that the spirit which dictated the ninety-two resolutions and the misly petition recently presented to the House, will prompt the impatient rejection of any proposal which, has not for its object the Radical Reform of the corrupt and impolitic Council.

It is singular that nearly all the Colonists have discovered the same defect in their several constitutions. The papers of Upper Canada speak of the necessity of an elective Council. In Nova Scotia, the Assembly carried a resolution to the same effect. The Cyclopedia of Gotthelf says: since determined an elective Council, and recently Van Diemen's Land has forwarded to Mr. Hume certain complaints on the same subject. Will not the Colonial Minister take this unanimity without comment as evidence that the system is bad? We trust he will. We trust he will leave the American Colonists nothing to envy in the Republics which they cannot build while the present vicious and oppressive system exists.—*British and Amer. Intell.* April 5.

SUMMARY OF CANADIAN NEWS.

Montreal papers to the 24th February, and Quebec to the 22d of that month, have reached us. They announce the opening of the Lower Canadian Parliament on the 21st. The speech of Lord Allyn, is of the King's speech are eulogistic; it says nothing, one way or the other, of the state of the Province. His Lordship tells the Assembly and Council why he did not call them together earlier. He waited for instructions, at last he wanted money, and could wait no longer. He communicates to the Assembly that, owing to the failure of a Supply Bill for two consecutive years, he had helped himself to \$1,000,000. We recommend Sir Robert Peel to do the same, should the Opposition refuse to come down and supply. It must be extremely convenient to the Colonial officials, thus to exonerate them from all responsibility; it sets them above such a vulgar thing as a House of Commons. We learn from the liberal papers that the Assembly will not authorize these attempts to make the officials independent of the people; and the petition recently presented to the British House of Commons, speaks of these "unlawful and tyrannical seizures of the public money" in terms of indignation.

The state of discontent is still unmitigated. The liberal papers breathe defiance to the British and American Land Company, and treat the charter as a violation of the articles of capitulation, and of the 15th Geo. III. c. 12, and the Assembly seem determined to thwart the Company in every possible way. The Tory papers, on the other hand, support the Company as vigorously. But then they support irreparability of all kind, including the "disputations" of the Revenue, a course which must materially weaken the value of that support in the minds of liberal Englishmen, and of a British Parliament.

UPPER CANADA.—The business of the Assembly of Upper Canada is considerably impeded by the trial of election petitions. The liberals have a majority of 8 or 9 in the Assembly, and the decision of some of the Committees will give the liberals 3 or 4 more. There appears to have been a great deal of intimidation. The Attorney-General and a Mr. Gowan were returned by an orange mob, who cleared the meetings with their clubs. They will be unseated. Another Tory gave himself a vote, where, when the returning officer produced a tie, and made a double return, the Committee decided against the Tory's disinterested vote, and so the liberal sits.

It is proposed to establish a Provincial Bank in which the government is to hold two-thirds of the stock, and of course having two-thirds of the votes, to govern the whole concern. One of the Tory papers at the same time says, "care is to be taken to prevent the Bank from becoming a political engine." We should like to know how this is to be managed, where a parcel of government clerks hold two-thirds of the stock, and, therefore, of the votes.

Parenology is popular in the capital (Toronto). The St. Lawrence Canal is going on; this is a pet project of the colonists' own, so we have no concern in it. The Rideau Canal was our own job; it cost John Bull more than 1,000,000, and is said to be "next to useless."

We are a good deal amused at the ignorance which some of the papers display as to the views of parties in this country. A paper called the "Montreal Herald," has a long article about the designs of the Radicals to confiscate the property of the public creditor, Staff! If the editor or any of his friends have any property in our funds, he may be assured that it is in no danger from the Radicals, with whom a faith with the public creditor is a great guiding principle. Who robbed the public creditor by paying him with paper one pound notes worth only 12s. 6d.—not the Radicals but the Tories. The Canadian alarmist may be assured that if he ever should be robbed, the thing will be done *secreta*ly by the landed aristocracy, aided by the other monopolists, who desire high prices by means of a depreciated currency.—*Ibid.*

EUROPE.

THE DEFEAT OF MINISTERS ON THE IRISH CHURCH REFORM BILL.

The Tories have been utterly defeated on the great question of Irish Church Reform. The debate on Lord John Russell's motion commenced on Monday, was continued during the three succeeding nights, and did not terminate till yesterday morning; when the numbers on a division were declared to be 322 for the motion, and 1283 against it—thus giving a majority of 31 against the Ministers.

The course of proceeding adopted by Lord John Russell was such as to prevent any misconception of his intentions, and to deprive the Waverers and deserters of all excuse for shuffling. He proposed that the House should go into Committee on the Irish Church Temporalities, with the view to the adoption of a resolution that, after providing for the spiritual wants of the Protestant Episcopalians, the surplus of Irish Church revenue should be applied to the general education of all classes of Christians. That resolution being adopted, the next step would be an address to the King, praying that the Government should take the measures necessary to carry it into effect. This was the plan chalked out by Lord John Russell. Ministers opposed it in its first stage—namely, the motion to go into Committee; and the result, as we have stated, was their total discomfiture, after making every possible

exertion in and out of the House to gain a majority on this vital question.

The value of this victory may be easily computed. It is an assurance to the people of Ireland, that the power and influence of the British Government shall no longer be employed to maintain a sinecure Church Establishment in their country. It is an assurance that the money collected in the shape of tithes from the Catholic population shall be in part expended, for the benefit of those who contribute it, whatever their religious creed may be; thus breaking down the inviolable barrier between the mass of the nation and the favored sect. It is, comparatively, unimportant what the amount of the superfluity of the Irish Church Establishment may be reckoned at, in pounds, shillings, and pence. "The surplus," as Mr. O'Connell said, "may be small, but the principle is great." The vote of the House of Commons is an earnest of good-will to the Irish nation, an admission of the impolicy and injustice of the mode in which it has, hitherto been governed, and a promise to pursue a wiser and more Christian-like system.

The purpose to which it is proposed to apply the surplus, is well selected—calculate it to effect the greatest good, and give the least offence. The most likely method of effecting the bad feeling now existent between the Catholic and Protestant peasant, is to educate the rising generation of both religions together, and to place them as much as possible on the same footing. As long as sinecure churches are kept up, there must be mutual animosity. But when the Catholic sees the produce of the tithes employed in maintaining a schoolmaster, instead of furnishing luxuries for a person without a congregation, he will perceive that he is not treated with injustice, and his sense of wrong will give way to kindly feelings. On the other hand, it is consistent with human nature to believe, that the Protestant, when freed from the sacred consciousness that he profits unfairly by the labour of the Catholic, and that he is in fact his oppressor, will no longer view his victim with jealousy and fear. It is vain to expect that the prejudices of the present generation will be all at once eradicated; but there is nothing in the character of the Irish which forbids us to hope that many years will not elapse, under a better order of things, before all classes and sects among them will be content to live together like men of other countries, in good fellowship and peace. It bodes well for this result, that the Catholics are averse to the establishment of their own religion on the ruins of the Protestant Church. There is no fear of such a project being seriously attempted; as, whatever some of the clergy might desire, the Catholic laity are decidedly in favour of the Voluntary system. The spirit by which the Catholic leaders are actuated is, apparently, of the best kind. Mr. O'Connell fully agreed with Mr. Buxton, that both the religions should have fair play, and that no sincere Catholic or Protestant could consistently object to enlighten and inform the minds of the people.

It is not only as holding out an olive branch to Ireland, that this decision is valuable and important. It is a recognition of the great principle that the State possesses the right to appropriate the Church revenues to other than Ecclesiastical purposes. It has demolished in this country the doctrine of the inalienability of Church possessions—a doctrine which Sir John Campbell declared to be opposed to Statute Law and Common Law, and a remnant of ancient superstition. It is upon that absurd dogma that the enemies of improvement and the gainers by corruption have rested their opposition to Ecclesiastical Reform in England, as well as Ireland; but the House of Commons has discarded it; and at the same time, has given warning to all future Governments, that the true end of Church Establishments is the spiritual improvement of the People, and not the support of any political party, or aggrandizement of any privileged class.

The effect of the vote of the House on the existence of the Ministry, is, or ought to be, decisive. It was correctly stated by Mr. Sergeant Wilde to be a question of confidence or no confidence in the Government. Ministers profess to be Reformers of all abuses. Do they allow that the Sinecure Church of Ireland is an abuse? They do not. They it is impossible that the Country or the House can place confidence in their professions of attachment to Reform. This argument was well worked out by Mr. Wilde, and was unanswerable. In point of fact, then Ministers have obtained what they have pretended to desire so fervently—an opportunity of fairly ascertaining whether a majority of the People's Representatives, in a Parliament summoned by themselves, and on the formation of which they had exercised all the ordinary official influence, placed confidence in their declarations of readiness to conduct the Government on the principles of the Reform Bill. They have been tried in reference to the greatest of all existing abuses; the alternative presented to them was of the mildest and most unexceptionable description; and they resolved to cling to the abuse, and reject the remedy. It may be safely asserted that the Ministers who oppose Irish Church Reform, will relinquish no abuse, however glaring, provided it be profitable. They will pass Marriage Bills for the Dissenters, with clauses securing emolument to the Clergy, because nothing in the shape of corrupt influence or money is lost thereby; and a little popularity may be gained; but the

